REMARKS

The specification has been amended to update the status of the recited priority application. A marked-up version of the specification paragraph is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Claims 51, 55-60, 63-71 and 77-111 were pending in the instant application. By this amendment, claim 60 has been canceled, claims 51, 56, 68, 79-84, 86, 87, 90, 101, 103, and 35 U.S.C. §§ 111 have been amended, and new claims 112-121 have been added, to clarify the invention. The amendments and new claims are fully supported by the application as originally filed, and, as such, no new matter has been added. A marked-up version of the claim amendments is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

In particular, claims 51, 56, 68, 79-84, 86, 87, 90, 101, 103, and 111 have been amended in order to correct certain informalities and lack of antecedent basis for certain claim terms noted by the Examiner. New claims 112-115, corresponding to claims 86, 87, 90 and 101, have been added to correct for the lack of antecedent basis for the term "the molecule", and new claims 116-118, corresponding to claim 77, and new claims 119-121, corresponding to claim 78, have been added to correct for improper multiple dependencies. Applicant believes that the instant amendment overcomes and/or obviates the outstanding rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, and the objections to certain informalities, and requests their withdrawal.

Therefore, claims 51, 55-59, 63-71 and 77-121 are pending upon entry of the foregoing amendment in the instant application. A copy of the claims as pending is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

OBJECTION TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 51, 56, 79-84, 103 and 111 are objected to for certain informalities. Claims 51, 56, 79-84 and 103 recite the term "heat shock receptor." In accord with the Examiner's suggestion, claims 51, 56, 79-84, and 103 have been amended to recite "heat shock protein receptor," throughout the claims. Claim 111 is objected to for reciting the term "purified away from." In accord with the Examiner's suggestion, claim 111 has been amended to

recite "purified from." Thus, the objections to claims 51, 56, 79-84, 103 and 111 have been obviated by the amendments to the claims.

THE REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112, SECOND PARAGRAPH, SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN

Claims 56-60, 63-71, 77, 78, 80, 94, 96 and 98-102 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the Applicant regards as the invention. Applicant respectfully asserts that these rejections have been obviated or overcome, for the following reasons.

First, on page 3 of the Office Action, claim 56 is rejected for insufficient antecedent basis of the term "the small molecule." Applicant has amended claim 56 to recite "the molecule," a term which does have antecedent basis and is consistent with the language and meaning of the term in other portions of the claim. Thus, the rejection of claim 56 has been overcome.

Second, with respect to claims 57 and 60, the Examiner contends that the claims recite an identical limitation. In response, claim 60 has been canceled without prejudice. Thus, the rejection has been obviated.

Third, with respect to the rejection of claim 68 for insufficient antecedent basis of the term "the molecule, " Claim 68 has been amended to recite "the small organic molecule," which has antecedent basis in claim 51. Thus, the rejection is overcome by the amendment to the claim.

Fourth, claim 80 has been rejected, for insufficient antecedent basis of the term "against the peptide, " Claim 80 has been amended to recite "against the antibody." Thus, the rejection is overcome by the amendment to the claim.

Additionally, the Examiner has rejected claims 86, 87, 90 and 101, for reciting the phrase "wherein the molecule," because the claims are dependent on claims 79 and 82, which recite a plurality of molecules. Applicant has amended claims 86, 87, 90 and 101 to delete dependency on claims 79 and 82 and added new claims 112-115, which are dependent on claims 79 and 82 and recite "the molecules". New claims 112-115 thus contain claimed matter which has been deleted by the amendments to claims 86, 87, 99 and 101. Thus, the

rejection of claims 86, 87, 90 and 101 is obviated by the respective amendments to the claims.

In view of the forgoing arguments and amendments, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner's withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph and requests allowance of the pending claims.

CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully requests that the amendments and remarks made herein be entered into the record of the instant application. An allowance of the application is earnestly requested. If any issues remain in connection herewith, the Examiner is respectfully invited to telephone the undersigned to discuss the same.

It is believed that no fee is required for filing this Amendment. In the event a fee is required, please charge the required fee to Pennie & Edmonds LLP Deposit Account No. 16-1150.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: September 27, 2002

Adriane M. Antler 32,605
Adriane M. Antler (Reg. No.)

By: Eileen E. Falvey 46,097
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Enclosures

EXHIBIT A
MARKED-UP VERSION OF THE SPECIFICATION PARAGRAPH
(with additions indicated by underlining and deletions indicated by brackets)
U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/411,075
(Attorney Docket 8449-054)

On page 1 please amend the paragraph beginning, " This application claims priority to," as follows:

This application claims [priority] benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) to provisional patent application no. 60/103,115, filed October 5, 1998 (now expired), which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

EXHIBIT B
MARKED-UP VERSION OF THE AMENDED CLAIMS
(indicating additions by underlining and deletions by brackets)
U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/411,075
(Attorney Docket 8449-054)

51. (amended) A method for screening a small organic molecule for the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity comprising:

(a) contacting heat shock protein receptor positive cells with the small organic molecule; and

(b) comparing the level of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells contacted with the small organic molecule to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted,

wherein an increase or decrease in the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the contacted heat shock protein receptor positive cells relative to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted indicates that the small organic molecule has the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity.

56. (amended) A method for screening a molecule for the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity comprising:

(a) contacting heat shock protein receptor positive cells with the molecule; and

(b) comparing the level of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells contacted with the molecule to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted,

wherein an increase or decrease in the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the contacted heat shock protein receptor positive cells relative to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted indicates that the [small] molecule has the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity, wherein the level of heat shock protein receptor binding activity is assayed

by measuring the ability of the molecule to modulate the binding of a heat shock protein or a heat shock protein-peptide complex to the cells.

68. (amended) The method of claim 51 wherein the small organic molecule is attached to a solid surface.

77. (amended) The method of claim 51[,] or 56, [69, 70, 71,] wherein the heat shock protein receptor is selected from the group consisting of an Hsp70 receptor, an Hsp 90 receptor, and a gp96 receptor.

78. (amended) The method of claim 51[,] or 56, [69, 70, 71,] wherein the heat shock protein receptor positive cells are purified from heat shock protein receptor negative cells.

79. (amended) A method for screening a plurality of molecules for one or more molecules having the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells *in vitro* comprising:

(a) contacting said plurality of molecules with: (i) heat shock protein receptor positive cells; (ii) a purified complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide; and (iii) cytotoxic T cells, under conditions conducive to the activation of cytotoxic T cells; and

(b) comparing antigenic cell cytotoxicity of said T cells with the cytotoxicity of T cells in the absence of said plurality of molecules,

wherein a lower or higher degree of cytotoxicity indicates that one or more molecules in said plurality of molecules modulates the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells against the peptide.

80. (amended) A method for screening an antibody specific to a heat shock protein or a heat shock protein receptor for the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells *in vitro* comprising:

(a) contacting the antibody with heat shock protein receptor positive cells and cytotoxic T cells under conditions conducive to the activation of cytotoxic T cells; and

(b) comparing antigenic cell cytotoxicity of said T cells with the cytotoxicity of T cells in the absence of said antibody,

wherein a lower or higher degree of cytotoxicity indicates that the antibody modulates the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells against the [peptide] antibody.

81. (amended) A method for screening a molecule for the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells *in vitro* comprising:

(a) contacting the molecule with: (i) purified heat shock protein receptor positive cells; (ii) a purified complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide; and (iii) cytotoxic T cells, under conditions conducive to the activation of cytotoxic T cells; and

(b) comparing antigenic cell cytotoxicity of said T cells with the cytotoxicity of T cells in the absence of said molecule,

wherein a lower or higher degree of cytotoxicity indicates that the molecule modulates the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells against the peptide.

82. (amended) A method for screening a plurality of molecules for one or more molecule(s) having the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, antigen presentation activity of heat shock protein receptor positive cells comprising:

(a) contacting said plurality of molecules with heat shock protein receptor positive cells;

(b) measuring antigen presentation by said heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of said plurality of molecules; and

(c) comparing antigen presentation activity by the heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of said plurality of molecules with the antigen presentation activity by the heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the absence of said plurality of molecules,

wherein a lower or higher degree of antigen presentation indicates that one or more molecule(s) modulates the antigen presentation activity of the heat shock protein receptor positive cells.

83. (amended) A method for screening an antibody specific to a heat shock protein or a heat shock protein receptor for the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, antigen presentation activity of heat shock protein receptor positive cells comprising:

(a) contacting an antibody specific to a heat shock protein or a heat shock protein receptor with heat shock protein receptor positive cells;

(b) measuring antigen presentation by said heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of said antibody; and

(c) comparing antigen presentation activity by the heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of the antibody with the antigen presentation activity by the heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the absence of the antibody,

wherein a lower or higher degree of antigen presentation indicates that the antibody modulates the antigen presentation activity of the heat shock protein receptor positive cells.

84. (amended) A method for screening a molecule for the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, antigen presentation activity of heat shock protein receptor positive cells comprising:

(a) contacting a molecule with: (i) a purified complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide; and (ii) purified heat shock protein receptor positive cells;

(b) measuring antigen presentation by said heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of said molecule; and

(c) comparing the antigen presentation activity by the purified heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of the molecule with the antigen presentation activity by purified heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the absence of the molecule,

wherein a lower or higher degree of antigen presentation indicates that the molecule modulates the antigen presentation activity of the heat shock protein receptor positive cells.

86. (amended) The method of claim [79,] 81[, 82,] or 84, wherein the molecule is a peptide or protein, or derivative, analog or fragment thereof.

87. (amended) The method of claim [79,] 81[, 82,] or 84, wherein the molecule is a small organic molecule or a nonpeptide.

90. (amended) The method of claim [79,] 81[, 82,] or 84, wherein the molecule is attached to a solid surface.

101. (amended) The method of claim [79,] 81[, 82,] or 84, wherein the molecule is purified.

103. (amended) A method for screening a peptide library for the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity comprising:

(a) contacting heat shock protein receptor positive cells with a member of a peptide library; and

(b) comparing the level of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells contacted with the member of the peptide library to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted,

wherein an increase or decrease in the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the contacted heat shock protein receptor positive cells relative to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so

contacted indicates that the member of the peptide library has the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity.

111. (amended) The method of claim 103, wherein the heat shock protein receptor positive cells are purified [away] from heat shock protein receptor negative cells.

EXHIBIT C
PENDING CLAIMS
U.S. PATENT APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 09/411,075
(ATTORNEY DOCKET 8449-054)
(as amended September 13, 2002)

51. A method for screening a small organic molecule for the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity comprising:

(a) contacting heat shock protein receptor positive cells with the small organic molecule; and

(b) comparing the level of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells contacted with the small organic molecule to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted,

wherein an increase or decrease in the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the contacted heat shock protein receptor positive cells relative to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted indicates that the small organic molecule has the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity.

55. The method of claim 51 wherein the level of heat shock protein receptor binding activity is assayed by measuring the ability of the small organic molecule to bind to the heat shock protein receptor positive cells.

56. A method for screening a molecule for the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity comprising:

(a) contacting heat shock protein receptor positive cells with the molecule; and

(b) comparing the level of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells contacted with the molecule to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted,

wherein an increase or decrease in the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the contacted heat shock protein receptor positive cells relative to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted indicates that the molecule has the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity, wherein the level of heat shock protein receptor binding activity is assayed by measuring the ability of the molecule to modulate the binding of a heat shock protein or a heat shock protein-peptide complex to the cells.

57. The method of claim 51 or 56 wherein the heat shock protein receptor binding activity is the ability to interact with a heat shock protein receptor antibody.

58. The method of claim 56 wherein the molecule decreases the binding of the heat shock protein or the heat shock protein-peptide complex to the cells.

59. The method of any one of claims 56 to 58 wherein the heat shock protein is an Hsp70, an Hsp 90, or gp96.

63. The method of claim 56 wherein the molecule is a peptide or protein, or derivative, analog or fragment thereof.

64. The method of claim 63 wherein the peptide is a member of a peptide library.

65. The method of claim 56 wherein the molecule is a small organic molecule, a nonpeptide, or an antibody.

66. The method of claim 65 wherein the nonpeptide is a member of a nonpeptide library.

67. The method of claim 51 or 65 wherein the small organic molecule is a member of a small molecule library.

68. The method of claim 51 wherein the small organic molecule is attached to a solid surface.

69. A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of cancer comprising carrying out the method of claim 51 or 56, further comprising the step of administering the molecule to a non-human animal having a tumor, and determining whether the molecule alters tumor progression in the non-human animal.

70. A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of an infectious disease comprising carrying out the method of claim 51 or 56, further comprising the step of administering the molecule to a non-human animal infected with a pathogen, and determining whether the molecule ameliorates the infectious disease in the non-human animal.

71. A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of an autoimmune disease comprising carrying out the method of claim 51 or 56, further comprising the step of administering the molecule to a non-human animal suffering from an autoimmune disease, and determining whether the molecule ameliorates the autoimmune disease in the non-human animal.

77. The method of claim 51 or 56, wherein the heat shock protein receptor is selected from the group consisting of an Hsp70 receptor, an Hsp 90 receptor, and a gp96 receptor.

78. The method of claim 51 or 56, wherein the heat shock protein receptor positive cells are purified from heat shock protein receptor negative cells.

79. A method for screening a plurality of molecules for one or more molecules having the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells *in vitro* comprising:

(a) contacting said plurality of molecules with: (i) heat shock protein receptor positive cells; (ii) a purified complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide;

and (iii) cytotoxic T cells, under conditions conducive to the activation of cytotoxic T cells; and

(b) comparing antigenic cell cytotoxicity of said T cells with the cytotoxicity of T cells in the absence of said plurality of molecules,

wherein a lower or higher degree of cytotoxicity indicates that one or more molecules in said plurality of molecules modulates the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells against the peptide.

80. A method for screening an antibody specific to a heat shock protein or a heat shock protein receptor for the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells *in vitro* comprising:

(a) contacting the antibody with heat shock protein receptor positive cells and cytotoxic T cells under conditions conducive to the activation of cytotoxic T cells; and

(b) comparing antigenic cell cytotoxicity of said T cells with the cytotoxicity of T cells in the absence of said antibody,

wherein a lower or higher degree of cytotoxicity indicates that the antibody modulates the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells against the antibody.

81. (amended) A method for screening a molecule for the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells *in vitro* comprising:

(a) contacting the molecule with: (i) purified heat shock protein receptor positive cells; (ii) a purified complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide; and (iii) cytotoxic T cells, under conditions conducive to the activation of cytotoxic T cells; and

(b) comparing antigenic cell cytotoxicity of said T cells with the cytotoxicity of T cells in the absence of said molecule,

wherein a lower or higher degree of cytotoxicity indicates that the molecule modulates the ability of heat shock protein receptor positive cells to stimulate the activation of cytotoxic T cells against the peptide.

82. A method for screening a plurality of molecules for one or more molecule(s) having the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, antigen presentation activity of heat shock protein receptor positive cells comprising:

(a) contacting said plurality of molecules with heat shock protein receptor positive cells;

(b) measuring antigen presentation by said heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of said plurality of molecules; and

(c) comparing antigen presentation activity by the heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of said plurality of molecules with the antigen presentation activity by the heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the absence of said plurality of molecules,

wherein a lower or higher degree of antigen presentation indicates that one or more molecule(s) modulates the antigen presentation activity of the heat shock protein receptor positive cells.

83. A method for screening an antibody specific to a heat shock protein or a heat shock protein receptor for the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, antigen presentation activity of heat shock protein receptor positive cells comprising:

(a) contacting an antibody specific to a heat shock protein or a heat shock protein receptor with heat shock protein receptor positive cells;

(b) measuring antigen presentation by said heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of said antibody; and

(c) comparing antigen presentation activity by the heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of the antibody with the antigen presentation activity by the heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the absence of the antibody,

wherein a lower or higher degree of antigen presentation indicates that the antibody modulates the antigen presentation activity of the heat shock protein receptor positive cells.

84. A method for screening a molecule for the ability to modulate, directly or indirectly, antigen presentation activity of heat shock protein receptor positive cells comprising:

(a) contacting a molecule with: (i) a purified complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide; and (ii) purified heat shock protein receptor positive cells;

(b) measuring antigen presentation by said heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of said molecule; and

(c) comparing the antigen presentation activity by the purified heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the presence of the molecule with the antigen presentation activity by purified heat shock protein receptor positive cells in the absence of the molecule,

wherein a lower or higher degree of antigen presentation indicates that the molecule modulates the antigen presentation activity of the heat shock protein receptor positive cells.

85. The method of claim 82, 83, or 84, wherein measuring antigen presentation is carried out by measuring representation of a peptide by an MHC molecule.

86. The method of claim 81 or 84, wherein the molecule is a peptide or protein, or derivative, analog or fragment thereof.

87. The method of claim 81 or 84, wherein the molecule is a small organic molecule or a nonpeptide.

88. The method of claim 87, wherein the nonpeptide is a member of a nonpeptide library.

89. The method of claim 87, wherein the small organic molecule is a member of a small molecule library.

90. The method of claim 81 or 84, wherein the molecule is attached to a solid surface.

91. The method of claim 80 or 83, wherein the antibody is attached to a solid surface.

92. The method of claim 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, or 84, wherein the heat shock protein receptor positive cells are macrophage or dendritic cells.

93. A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of cancer comprising carrying out the method of claim 79, 81, 82, or 84, further comprising the step of administering the molecule to a non-human animal having a tumor, and determining whether the molecule alters tumor progression in the non-human animal.

94. A method for identifying an antibody useful for the treatment of cancer comprising carrying out the method of claim 80 or 83, further comprising the step of administering the antibody to a non-human animal having a tumor, and determining whether the antibody alters tumor progression in the non-human animal.

95. A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of an infectious disease comprising carrying out the method of claim 79, 81, 82, or 84, further comprising the step of administering the molecule to a non-human animal infected with a pathogen, and determining whether the molecule ameliorates the infectious disease in the non-human animal.

96. A method for identifying an antibody useful for the treatment of an infectious disease comprising carrying out the method of claim 80 or 83, further comprising the step of administering the antibody to a non-human animal infected with a pathogen, and determining whether the antibody ameliorates the infectious disease in the non-human animal.

97. A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of an autoimmune disease comprising carrying out the method of claim 79, 81, 82, or 84, further comprising the step of administering the molecule to a non-human animal suffering from an autoimmune

disease, and determining whether the molecule ameliorates the autoimmune disease in the non-human animal.

98. A method for identifying an antibody useful for the treatment of an autoimmune disease comprising carrying out the method of claim 80 or 83, further comprising the step of administering the antibody to a non-human animal suffering from an autoimmune disease, and determining whether the antibody ameliorates the autoimmune disease in the non-human animal.

99. The method of claim 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, or 84, wherein the heat shock protein receptor is selected from the group consisting of an Hsp70 receptor, an Hsp 90 receptor, and a gp96 receptor.

100. The method of claim 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, or 84, wherein the heat shock protein receptor positive cells are purified from heat shock protein receptor negative cells.

101. The method of claim 81 or 84, wherein the molecule is purified.

102. The method of claim 80 or 83, wherein the antibody is purified.

103. A method for screening a peptide library for the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity comprising:

(a) contacting heat shock protein receptor positive cells with a member of a peptide library; and

(b) comparing the level of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells contacted with the member of the peptide library to the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted,

wherein an increase or decrease in the amount of heat shock protein receptor binding activity in the contacted heat shock protein receptor positive cells relative to the amount of heat shock

protein receptor binding activity in the heat shock protein receptor positive cells not so contacted indicates that the member of the peptide library has the ability to modulate heat shock protein receptor activity.

104. The method of claim 103 wherein the level of heat shock protein receptor binding activity is assayed by measuring the ability of the member of the peptide library to bind to the heat shock protein receptor positive cells.

105. The method of claim 103 wherein the heat shock protein receptor binding activity is the ability to interact with a heat shock protein receptor antibody.

106. The method of claim 103 wherein the member of the peptide library is attached to a solid surface.

107. A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of cancer comprising carrying out the method of claim 103, further comprising the step of administering the member of the peptide library to a non-human animal having a tumor, and determining whether the molecule alters tumor progression in the non-human animal.

108. A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of an infectious disease comprising carrying out the method of claim 103, further comprising the step of administering the member of the peptide library to a non-human animal infected with a pathogen, and determining whether the molecule ameliorates the infectious disease in the non-human animal.

109. A method for identifying a molecule useful for the treatment of an autoimmune disease comprising carrying out the method of claim 103, further comprising the step of administering the molecule to a non-human animal suffering from an autoimmune disease, and determining whether the molecule ameliorates the autoimmune disease in the non-human animal.

VIA TELEFACSIMILE

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application of: Pramod K. Srivastava

Application No.: 09/411,075

Filed: October 4, 1999

For: PURIFICATION OF HEAT SHOCK/ STRESS PROTEIN CELL SURFACE RECEPTORS AND THEIR USE AS IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS

Confirmation No.: 7824

Group Art Unit: 1636

Examiner: Lambertson, David

Attorney Docket No.: 8449-054-999

FEE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

The fee required to be filed with the accompanying amendment of even date herewith concerning the above-identified application has been estimated to be $63.00.

The claim amendment fee has been estimated as shown below:

	(Col. 1)		(Col. 2)		(Col. 3)	SMALL ENTITY			OTHER THAN A SMALL ENTITY	
	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NO PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR		PRESENT EXTRA	RATE	ADDIT. FEE	OR	RATE	ADDIT. FEE
TOTAL	115	MINUS	108	=	7	× 9	$ 63.00		× 18	$
INDEP.	9	MINUS	22	=	0	× 42	$ 0.00		× 84	$
☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEP. CLAIM						140	$		280	$
						TOTAL	$ 63.00	OR	TOTAL	$

Please charge the required fee to Pennie & Edmonds LLP Deposit Account No. 16-1150. A copy of this sheet is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: September 27, 2002

Adriane M. Antler 32,605
Adriane M. Antler (Reg. No.)
by Eileen F. Falvey 46,097

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CERTIFICATION OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this paper is being filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office by facsimile transmission on September 27, 2002 to facsimile telephone number (703) 746-8694.

Eileen Falvey 46,097
Eileen Falvey (Reg. No.)

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FAX NO.: 1-703-746-5199 FROM: Adriane M. Antler

PAGES: 31 (including Cover Sheet) DATE: September 20, 2002

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Application of: Pramod K. Srivastava Confirmation No.: 7824

Application No.: 09/411,075 Group Art Unit: 1636

Filed: October 4, 1999 Examiner: Lumbertson, David

For: PURIFICATION OF HEAT SHOCK/ STRESS PROTEIN CELL SURFACE RECEPTORS AND THEIR USE AS IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS Attorney Docket No.: 8449-054-999

Transmitted herewith for filing, please find the following:

1. Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111 including:

   Exhibit A: a marked-up copy of the amended specification paragraph, with additions indicated in underlined text and deletions indicated in brackets;

   Exhibit B: a marked-up copy of the amended claims, with additions indicated in underlined text and deletions indicated in brackets; and

   Exhibit C: a copy of the pending claims upon entry of the instant amendment; and

2. an Amendment Fee Transmittal Sheet.

CERTIFICATION OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this paper is being filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office by facsimile transmission on September 27, 2002 to facsimile telephone number (703) 746-8694.

Eileen Falvey 46,097

Eileen Falvey (Reg. No.)

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